

degree, "Tenderness and courtesy are requisite to approach the heart, without which the heart is approached only to be shocked."¹

Not long after his College course had closed, Drummond was caught in the current of the great revival movement of 1873-75 and became a devoted fellow labourer of Moody. This work brought him into contact with many anxious and inquiring souls, and gave him an opportunity to become an expert in spiritual diagnosis. His own religious life was one of growth rather than of struggle, and, in his addresses, he spoke chiefly as he had himself experienced. But his work as an evangelist brought him into contact with many types. When asked on one occasion whether he had passed through a sudden conversion, he answered, "No, I cannot say I did; but I have seen too many ever to doubt their reality."

The experiences of the inquiry room were repeated in later years, and, with still fuller knowledge of revivals and greater fitness for personal dealing with men, he wrote in '79, "We do not want anything new in revivals. We want always the old factors,—the living Spirit of God, the living Word of God, the old Gospel. We want crowds coming to hear,—crowds made up of the old elements: perishing men and women finding their way to prayer meeting, Bible reading and inquiry room."²

One would like to have heard Drummond, after years of intimate acquaintance with the work of "buttonholing" souls, express his opinion as to how far, in the light of his own experience, he thought anything could be done at College to instruct men in the science, or rather the art, of Spiritual Diagnosis. On that, however, in those later years he is silent.

In his early plea for instruction along this line, he drew a comparison between the training for the ministry and the training for the practice of medicine; but, while there are points of resemblance, we must recognize the marked distinctions between these two. The medical student, for instance, has access to a hospital where he sees many forms of sickness. He is not yet able to distinguish one disease from another, to observe the symptoms, to recognize their importance or to note their re-

1. *Life of Henry Drummond*, pp. 50-52.

2. *Life*; p. 128.